



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

SWAHILI

Paper 1

3162/01

May/June 2007

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



1 Translate into **English**:

- (a) Rafiki yangu, Juma, na mimi tulikwenda kutembea jana. Tulikwenda kwenye msitu uitwao Jozani uliopo kwenye kisiwa cha Unguja. Ingawa msitu wa Jozani si mkubwa, una vitu vya aina nyingi ambavyo watu huja kuvitazama kutoka pande zote za dunia. Kwanza, tutaje miti. Inasemekana kwamba kuna aina za miti inayozidi mia. Wataalamu wa sayansi wengi wamekuwa wakija Jozani kwa muda wa miaka mingi kuchunguza aina mbali mbali za miti hii. Wanataka kujua hasa kama miti hii ina uwezo wa kutumika katika utibabu wa magonjwa fulani.

Pili, msitu wa Jozani una ndege wa aina nyingi. Watazamaji wa ndege huja na darubini zao, wakakaa tuli kwa masaa mengi kuwapiga picha, kuwachora na kupata raha ya kuwaona ndege wenye uzuri wenye sifa nyingi. Jozani pia kuna kima wa aina ya 'Colobus' wenye rangi nyekundu. Tuliwaona wakiruka kwenye miti, wakicheza.

Tulika Jozani kwa muda wa masaa matatu. Baada ya kuondoka Jozani, tulikwenda Chwaka tukaogelea kwenye bahari na kupunga upepo wa pwani. Tulipata nafasi pia ya kwenda baharini na mvuvi katika mashua yake. Juma alivua samaki wawili, lakini mimi sikupata kitu.

[20]

- (b) Ni muhimu kwa familia kukaa pamoja. Shauri hii imetolewa na wataalamu wa tabia za kibinaadamu baada ya uchunguzi mrefu. Wataalamu wamesema kwenye ripoti iliyotolewa jana kwamba familia inayokaa pamoja, inayokula pamoja, na inayocheza pamoja hujenga uhusiano imara uanaodumu maishani. Ripoti ilieleza kwamba, ingawa wazo hili si geni, ni muhimu kulisisitiza kwa sababu mazingira ya kisasa hayaruhusu familia kuwa pamoja kama inavyotakikana. Ripoti tena iliendelea kueleza tamko hili.

Tuchukue mifano miwili. Mfano wa kwanza ni wa familia iliyopo kijijini. Kama tujuavyo, watu wengi kutoka vijijini huenda kwenye miji mikuu kama Nairobi, Dar es Salaam na mingineyo kutafuta kazi na maisha mema (vile wanavyofikiri wao). Hivyo, familia hukosa kuwa na baba wa watoto pale nyumbani; watoto wanaojiweza pia hukimbilia mjini. Mfano wa pili ni wa familia iliyopo mjini. Maisha ya mjini yanawalazimisha wanafamilia kuwa na shughuli mbali mbali. Mara nyingi shughuli hizo huwafanya wanafamilia wasiwe pamoja nyakati za chakula au michezo – kama vile wakati baba au mama wafanyapo kazi kwa muda unaopindukia saa za kawaida, au mtoto kwenda na rafiki zake kwenye starehe zake, na kadhalika. Haya ni mambo ya kawaida. Ripoti haipendekezi watu kuacha shughuli zao; inachopendekeza ni kwamba familia ijitahidi kupanga wakati wa kuwa pamoja.

[25]

2 Translate into **Swahili**:

Hundreds of accidents happen every day in homes all over the country. It is said that more people are involved in accidents at home than anywhere else. Most of the accidents can be prevented if people give some thought to what they are doing, or to what their children are likely to do if left on their own.

Accidents can occur anywhere in the home, although the kitchen, the bathroom and the stairs are said to be particularly dangerous places for children and the elderly. For this reason, it is pleasing to see that many city councils are now making an effort to educate people on this subject. They have published small booklets which explain how accidents can be avoided. These are some examples: Parents are warned to keep sharp knives in drawers and not to leave them in places where children can reach them. Similar advice is given in relation to medicines. The elderly who are weak should hold firmly to the stair-rail when climbing up or going down the stairs. Very young children must have a parent with them in the bathroom, especially if there is a large bucket of water in the room. [30]

3 Write about 120 words **in Swahili** on **one** of the following subjects.

- (a) Describe your favourite game which you used to play when you were a child.
- (b) 'Television should only show educational programmes.' Do you agree? Give your views, mentioning your own favourite programme.
- (c) A factory is being built on the banks of a river near your home. Some people are objecting to its presence because, they say, it will pollute the environment. Write a letter to your local paper, giving your views in support of or against the building of the factory. [25]

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